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SHORT and PLAIN
ACCOUNT
OF
INOCULATION.

WITH

Some REMARKS on the main Arguments made use of to recommend that Practice, by Mr. Maitland and others.

*Quibus loquacis affatim Arrogantia est,
Peritia parum aut nihil,
Nec ulla Mica literarii salis,
Crumenimulga Natio —*

By ISAAC MASSET, Apothecary to
Christ's Hospital.

L O N D O N,

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To the Honoured

Sir Hans Sloane, Bar^t.

President of the College of Physicians,

SIR,



If you had not been already appeal'd to in the Cause of Inoculation, I should not have thought of any other, to whose Censure I might submit these following Pages.

Who so fit to arbitrate in any Case as a Gentleman, a Scholar, and a Physician appeal'd to on both Sides, of the first Rank in his Profession, and (if Numbers are to be relied on in the Small Pox) of greatest Experience.

Besides the known Candour with which you treat all useful Discoveries, nay, even the least Decorations and Appendages of Learning and Philosophy, must make you the first in every Dedicators Thought, who is more concerned for Truth than Victory, for the Utile rather than the Jucundum.

DEDICATION.

dum. *And I wish the latter be not more the present Design than the former, in as much as I presume to think, there is no Occasion for this new Practice; and that the old One may give as good if not better Security for the Safety of the Patient.*

For the Support of this Conjecture, your Success in Christ's Hospital is sufficient, to which for many Years, I have had the happiness to dispense the Materia Medica, according to your Prescriptions. In this Place, Sir, where there are generally near 600 Children, not above five or six in a Year, one Year with another, have died of all Diseases, and of the Small Pox (tho' some Hundreds have been down of it) but one in Eight Years last past, and that Child too was a Surgeon's Patient before the Distemper took him.

If in your extensive Practice, you meet not with such good Success, Reasons are obvious enough; and perhaps there is One, it will not become me so well to mention, however I am at all Times and on all Occasions,

Honoured Sir,

**Your most faithful
and humble Servant,**

**Warewick Lane, Sept.
25th. 1722.**

Isaac Massey.



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Some REMARKS on the main Arguments made use of to recommend that Practice, by Mr. Maitland and others.

I*noculation* is an Art of giving the *Small Pox* to Persons in *Health*, who might otherwise have lived many Years, and perhaps to a very old Age *without it*, whereby some unhappily come to an untimely Death, and others escaping that,

generous B have

have yet laboured under a dangerous sort of the Flux kind, and with as much difficulty have at last been preserved, as if that Distemper had happened in the Course of Providence. Others again having better Luck, have received thereby a *true, regular* and *favourable* Pox; and it would be happy for the Inoculators, if there were in reality more Instances of this Kind to warrant their Practice; but the Misfortune is, those are wanting, yet to make up a Number, they affirm every one of the inoculated *Safe and Secure*, tho' in reality they had nothing of the Distemper; so it happened amongst the inoculated at *Newgate*, of whom they boasted so much, yet every Physician that saw them, knows that not one of them had the *true genuine* Small Pox, but only some few fading Eruptions, that here and there appeared, and disappeared in the Space of three or four Days; they had not any of the *Pathognomicks*, i. e. the preceding and concomitant Symptoms proper to that Disease, and without which the true Small Pox doth not appear, for *Non esse & non apparere eadem est ratio*, is a Rule to Physicians, as well as Lawyers. How often have the most knowing of the Faculty from Appearances and Symptoms (much more homogeneous

geneous to this Disease, than those which often attend Inoculation) been mistaken? And there is no doubt, the Patients in this new Method, will have much more Reason to complain: Especially, when they shall be taken in the natural Way afterwards, and convinced to their Cost of the Insecurity of it.

But Mr. *Maitland's* Argument is, the Inoculated have *never* catcht the Small Pox since, *ergo*, they *never will*, as if there had already passed a sufficient time of Probation, to satisfy any rational Man's Distrust; let him tell us this Observation ten or twelve Years hence, and then he will have fewer Adversaries in this Matter; tho' what he affirms at present cannot be right, if what Dr. *Wagstaffe* says is true, touching Mr. *Degrave's* Daughter, but taking her Father's own Account of this Matter, what a sad Condition was his Daughter in for Eleven Weeks *after* Inoculation, and *before* the *true* Small Pox invaded her.

I remember Mr. *Maitland* at *Child's* Coffee-House, when this Practice was just begun at *Newgate*, was as *confident* and *positive* of the *Success* and *Security* proposed by it, as if he had had Twenty Years Experience without *any* Miscarriage, which made those who heard him *justly suspect*, he was more concern-

ed for the *Employ* than the *Success* of it, and I could not but take Notice afterwards with what united Force and Zeal the Practice was pushed on, upon the Life and Reputation it received from its Admission into the *Royal Palace*; all Pens and Weekly Papers at work to recommend and publish it; and it was rightly judged, *then* or *never* was the Time, and had it not been for some *unlucky Miscalculation*, the Inoculators would have had the best Chance for full Practice and full Pockets, that ever fell into the Hands of so small a Set of Men.

But I would beg leave now to make a Supposal, which is, that an 100 Persons since this Practice began here, have been inoculated, and that *Forty* of them have had a true Small Pox, that *Forty* more a *Bastard sort* only, and excepting Three or Four who died, the Remainder so differently affected, that no Satisfaction can be derived from it. If this Calculation as to Proportion is near the Truth, what an hopeful Encouragement is here, for a Practice in *some* Respect or *other hazardous*.

I would fain propose another and better Method (if yet that might be thought lawful, as I am sure hitherto it hath not generally been) which is to bring the intended

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Patient at a proper Age and Season of the Year, and after due Preparation and Regimen, to places of Infection, which can never be wanting in this City, or else by bringing Infection to them, that is some Child or Person with the Disease; which may be easily had into some Apartment of a Gentleman's House, to be nursed and conversed with there for the Purpose aforesaid. By this Method (less painful and inhuman than cutting four or five Holes in the Arms and Legs) all the *proposed Advantages* of Inoculation would be secured, for the Children of Quality (commonly the greatest Sufferers) in a *natural, safe and more easy* Way. For there can be no reason, why the same Disposition of the Patient which receives Infection by Inoculation, should not admit it by *Respiration*, or Breathing of the infected Air.

I was supposing just now, that Forty out of an Hundred might have a *true genuine* Small Pox by Inoculation in a favourable Manner. I say *Genuine*, for tho' the manner of giving it be *artful*, yet when the Constitution of the intended Patient is so disposed, as readily to receive the Infection (no matter by what way communicated) it then produces a true genuine Small Pox; but as Mr. Maistland says, *some*
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Persons by a speciality of Constitution, are not susceptible (at all Seasons) of the Distemper, and others have already had it, but it was either forgot or mistaken. In these Cases, which are very frequent, Inoculation can leave no good, but may be attended with very bad Effects, and many are the Instances of such which treading upon the heels of the Experiment, can claim no other Cause but that morbid Operation.

Nor is this the worst of it, for these Patients are just as liable to receive that Disease in the usual way afterwards, as if they never had been Inoculated. For proof of the aforementioned Observations see the *Evening-Post* of *Thursday* the 30th of *August* last, and Dr. *Wagstaffe's* excellent Letter to Dr. *Friend*, both made publick to warn a Nation fond of *Novelty* and *new Schemes*, that they be not bubbled of their *Health* by this, as they were not long since of *their Money* by some others.

If you will believe these Gentlemen, this word *Inoculation* signifies a *Remedy*, for so they call it, tho' it produces the *Small Pox*, which is *always* a *Distemper*, tho' never so favourable; so that here *Remedy* and *Disease* signify just the same thing. They call it also a *safe Preservative*, tho' sometimes it kills, and

a *favourable slight Indisposition*, tho' it produces the *confluent and dangerous Sort*. This way of treating Mens Understandings, is very like a Quack Doctor's printed Bill, whose *Pill*, or *Bolus* (if you will believe him) is always *Safe and Salutary*; a *noble Preservative*, and an *infallible Cure*: Fear not then, Gentlemen, venture your Money and your Children, trust to Inoculation with all its *uncertain Effects*, it will be a *safe Preservative*, they say, and secure every ones *Life and Health*, with as much Certainty as the late *South-Sea Project* did every *sanguine Adventurer's Estate*.

If this Method give the true Small Pox, the Chance of a good or a bad Sort, is uncertain, as it would be, had the Patient caught the Distemper *providentially*, at that Time, there being no *certain Benefit*, from a *previous Regimen* to be *depended on*; for I have often known Children, and others, thus daily regimented by proper *Evacuations*, &c. suffer as much or more, than others; that were not in the same Family, so little doth the favourable Sort depend on this Art, that every Physician doth, or should know, that the Quality or Circumstances of the Matter inoculated, with all the Advantages of a *previous*

vicious Regimen, doth not produce one *certain uniform Event*; for let the Infection be taken from a living or dead Body, a favourable or a dangerous kind, no one can *certainly* tell what sort of Pox will ensue, because that Event wholly depends on the Crasis and Temperament of the Blood and Fluids, at the Time of Invasion, by what Means or Method soever it cometh to pass. So greatly are Men, in this Case, imposed on, by the Word *Inoculation*, if thereby they expect the same sort of Pox with that from which the engrafted Matter was taken.

Inoculation is properly a Term of Art, used by Gardners, and 'tis not improbable, some Empyricks observing the Fruits and Progress of it in the Orchard, imagin'd (by way of Analogy) that this Distemper, like a Bud or Cyon, might be ingrafted as much to the Advantage of the Patient, as the *Melioration* of the Fruit. Hence then is this Practice, and an Inference or Argument is drawn from the *Vegetable* to the *Animal* World, very *inconclusive*, I think, and *fallacious*.

For I would observe, that where there is no *Principle of Life*, there can be no *uniform homogeneous Fruit or Production*, and that *Pus* or *corrupted Matter*, either of *Plague Sore*,

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Small Pox, or any thing else, hath not any *Principle of Life, or Growth like a Graft*; it is no doubt contagious, and contains in it a *Principle of Destruction and Death*, though it is not always strong enough to destroy; and we know the Infection of it will occasion Distempers of the same *Name and Genus*, but differing as much from one another, as a Crab doth from a Golden-Pippin: Whereas the Fruits and Productions of the Vegetable and Animal Life, are generally, and would be always similar, uniform, and specifically Homogeneous, were there no preternatural Accidents, Blasts, or Disease, to hinder; but Diseases have not such generative uniform Productions, if they had a Graft from one mortiferous Small Pox, or the usual Infection of it might destroy more Lives than the greatest Plague that ever happen'd; where then is the Reason and Advantage of *this kind of Inoculation*, or its Analogy to the *other*; in *one*, the Cyon or Bud is put to a good Nurse, that gives it Nourishment and Encrease; in the *other*, the Nurse is poisoned by the Graft, and in some Danger of losing her Life by it.

Nor is their Argument more to the Purpose, who confound the Notion and Doctrine

of *Fermentation*, with that of *Infection*, as if they were to be maintained on one and the same Principle: Whereas they differ as much as *Friend* and *Foe*, with respect to their *Subjectum* and *Sphere* of Action; the *First* naturally tending to the *Production* and *Increase* of *Vigour* and *Strength*, the *Latter* as much to the *weakening* and *decay* of it, in Proportion to the *Energy* and *Force* of its Position.

I have often been looking out, I confess, for the Advantages of Inoculation, and there are but *Three* at most, which occur, *viz.* The *Age*, and *previous Regimen* of the Patient, and the *Season of the Year*, all which, 'tis confess'd, are in the Inoculators Choice; But will these be sufficient to oppugn and balance the possible *Miscarriages* subsequent thereupon? What if the Patient dies of Inoculation, (and that is more than possible) let me ask you by what Authority you arbitrarily impose a Distemper on your Son in perfect Health, which kills him? You'll answer, No doubt to prevent his dying of that Disease some other Time, and that you believed there was no Danger in the Experiment; this indeed, will acquit you of that Malice which makes killing Murther, but you'll never be able to acquit your self of the
Death

Death of the Child; suppose some ill-advised Father, who having an ungracious Son given up to such Vices, as he believed would certainly bring him to the Gallows, should practise *Jack Ketch* a little upon him in hopes to cure his Vices, and prevent the *fatal Event* he *foresaw*; and that by some unforeseen Accident *abhorrent* to his *Intention* and *Design* the Boy was really hanged; what would such a Father think of himself, and who would go about to excuse him?

Mr. *Maitland* takes Notice of a Decree of the College of Physicians at *Paris*, against the Use of *Antimonial Vomits*, undoubtedly it was occasion'd by *ill Success*, but 'tis more than probable that some *previous Sickness* or *Disorder* required their Use, which are now almost laid aside; yet had the Prescriber been better acquainted with his Medicine, no harm would have ensued. What if Mr. *Maitland* had begun his Engraftment at *Paris*, and three or four Persons in the space of two Months had *died* under it, does he not think that the College would have decreed against the Use of Inoculation, and would they not have had more Reason so to do?

But this Gentleman and his Abettors would persuade the World, that Inoculation is a

Method of Cure, curing of what? Why, curing one of a Distemper he hath not, nor ever may. Oh! But 'tis apprehended he will, and that the *Seeds of it are within him*, 'tis *Connate*,³ and he must *expect it*; then let him expect it, and learn to live *soberly and virtuously*, least that hapning after a Debauch, his Case become more dangerous; this Use would do more Service to Mankind, than the Use of Inoculation, or any *pretended Method* of preventing a mortiferous Pox; and no doubt would give better Security for a favourable one, and be as good a *previous Regimen*, and Preparation for it, as they can possibly prescribe.

I have partly remarked already how the World is imposed on by a parcel of Misnomers, and since they are resolved Inoculation *volens, volens*, shall be entred into the *Class of Medicines*, and *Methods of saving Life*, it would be worth while to enquire how it squares with any *one Medicine*, or *Method of Cure*, either in Physick or Surgery. *Vomits and Purges* answer to a redundancy of peccant Humours, whether in the upper or the lower Ventricles; give relief in *Crapulary, Cholical and Hydropick Distempers*. *Bleeding* answers to a *Plethora*, in *Pleurisies, Asthmas*, and exceedingly use-

useful in all *Apoplectical* and *inflammatory Diseases*. *Blisters* are applied with great Success for *Diseases* of the Head and Breast, and in all *nervous, malignant* and *infectious* Distempers. The *Bark* is a *Specifick* for *Agues* and *intermitting Fevers*, *Amputation* is the only Remedy for *Shatter'd* and *mortify'd Limbs*, and *Salivation* for the *French Pox*, &c. Now I would oblige Mr. *Maitland* if I could, and let in *Inoculation* for the Cure of the *Small Pox*, but it unluckily falls out, that *Inoculation* is never to be made use of in time of *Disease* or *Sickness*, it's only practicable in time of *Health*, which I conceive makes so wide a Difference, that no *Class of Medicines*, or *Methods of Cure*, will endure its Company, there being not the least Analogy between them, for they disclaim all manner of Pretences to *Use* and *Application*, but in some *Disease* already subsisting, or apparently approaching; whereas the *Inoculator* makes a *Disease* in hopes, and with *intolerable Assurance* of good Success, but how that will justify a Practice which may take away Life, when that Life was before in no *immediate* or (for any Thing he knows) *remote Danger*, I know not. Lord *Bathurst's* Butler had as much hopes as could be, yet it cost him his Life, and tho' there may be more

more Reason to expect good Success in Children than in Adult Persons ; I cannot for all that think it just, that a Father or Guardian should impose an Experiment on his Child or Ward, which he would not willingly undergo himself, unless there were an *absolute Certainty* of the Child's doing well under it, which tho' it is impossible to be had in any other Method of curing Diseases, *ought to be expected* in this Case ; for this *plain Reason*, because Inoculation is a *Disease* of their own *making* and *Procurement* ; did ever any Man in his Wits get the *French Disease* designedly, or did ever any one charge the Death of a Patient on Medicines, or Method of Cure *skilfully applied* and made use of? No, but when Diseases are imposed or grafted with never so much Art and Skill on one that was *no Patient* before, but in *perfect Health*, and he should die, his Death would be justly chargeable on the *Imposer*, and if the College of Physicians here should make a Decree against Inoculation, as the College of *Paris* did against *Antimonial Vomits*, the Inoculator might be obliged to answer for it near the Place, where the Practice first begun, unless he had a Pardon in his Pocket.

Mr.

Mr. Maitland's Supposal, pag. 45. *That there is no Difference in the two Cases, i. e. one of using Means for Cure, the other for Prevention, would be true, if both were equally safe, and necessary; but where there is no Necessity in one Case, and an absolute one in the other, there must be some, and I think a material Difference; the Question is, he says, Whether Diseases may not be inflicted for good Purposes? I say no, unless by good Purposes be meant some greater Evil or Malady, than the Disease he inflicts, under which he already labours; not of such he hath an uncertain Prospect of meeting with no Body knows when; he asks again, whether the giving a Disease with a good Intention, be in it self an unlawful Action? Yes it is; an Intention to preserve a repenting young Lady's Reputation is undoubtedly Good, but will you give that young Lady a Disease which will cause Abortion, and so destroy one Life, and endanger another? This Practice I am afraid is too frequent, and I believe, the good Intention will not excuse it, either before God or Men; though it stood single, and had no golden Motive to back it.*

The Dissection of Malefactors before they are quite Dead is a Cruelty no where practis'd

Itis'd now, but I have somewhere read, that *Herophilus* is mention'd by *Galen* to have arrived, *Ad exquisitissimam Anatomies cognitionem ac majori ex parte, non in Brutis ut plerique solent, sed in hominibus ipsis periculum fecit*, no doubt but his Intention was good: And *Quintilian* the Orator, in his eighth Declamation, intituled, *Gemini languentes*, introduces a Wife impeaching her Husband, *Mala Tractationis*, of vile Treatment, because he had suffer'd an Emperick to dissect one of her Twins while yet alive, that he might find out a way to save the other, who lay languishing of the same Disease.

What resemblance this bears to your Practice, I say not, or whether your *Question* (of giving Diseases with a good Intention be in it self an unlawful Action) be sufficiently answer'd, let others judge; but there is some apparent Difference between your Practice and this; in the first the Experiment is made on a living *healthful Person*, in the second on one that is dying, for the sake of saving the Life of another, in great danger from the same Sickness. Now if any one of your Patients should die, and a Jury of Twelve honest Men and true were to be impannell'd on the two Cases, I cannot but think yours would

would suffer by the Comparison, and a Verdict would be brought in against you.

The Inoculators all confess, that weak and distemper'd Persons are *improper Subjects* for their Practice; and so they account for Mr. *Spencer's* Death.

Now I desire to know, whether, if this Morbifick Method should be encouraged, it may not like Bleeding fall into *unskilful* Hands, who for Money, and through Ignorance, will inoculate without Distinction. And are there no ignorant or wicked People, who wish one Child out of the Way, for the sake of another they love better, that would make use of Inoculation as a fair Chance for that Purpose? How many Persons have weak and schrophulous Children under their Trust and Guardianship, who would not do as *Coke of Bury St. Edmunds* is supposed to have done, *i. e.* poyson two or three of them in order to come to an Estate; but they would think it no Sin, or any Imputation on their Probity to try Inoculation, which they are told is the best Method to keep them alive; their Death would little touch their Conscience, and their Motive to it would be a Secret as private, as the Practice was publick. These are Consequences that cannot, by a *designedly* ill use

of Medicines come to pass, without discovery and shame; which no less secures the Safety of the Patient, than the Probity of the Prescriber.

What Dr. *Wagstaffe* says, That it never came into their Heads, viz. Physicians to raise Disorders by Art, was certainly true; yet Mr. *Maitland* replies, Then it never came into their Heads to practise Physick, which is founded on that single Principle of curing natural, by raising artificial Diseases; this is amazing? For what he calls natural and artificial Diseases was never heard of till this senseless Practice, nor are those Terms to be found, I dare say, in any good Author among the Antients or Moderns. They speak as Dr. *Willis* doth, that *Natura humana est Medicus morborum & causa sanitatis*; they all agree, that Diseases are preternatural, *Morbus est dispositio Corporis præter Naturam, primo & per se Actiones ladens*; they all agree, that the Practice of Physick is the *Ars medendi per convenientia Remedia*. Doth convenient Medicines or Remedies signify Diseases, or the curing of them by other Diseases? Which he wisely observes, is also but an Imitation of Nature: But where are his Instances of this, or any good Physical Authority for the Proof of it? Every Physician indeed knows, that Nature often points out a Method of curing,
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and is therefore called *Medicus Morborum*, not by other Diseases, but by Medicines or other Methods of Cure: Thus loss of Appetite and Vomiting are often cured by *Vomiting Medicines*, a griping purging Distemper by *purgative Medicines*, &c. For the Indications of Nature are to be carefully attended to, and pursued; but it seems Mr. Maitland offers some Proofs, such as they are, page 8. for Nature's curing one Disease by another, and they are deliver'd by way of Question thus; 'What is Bleeding, but an Artificial Hemorrhagy? 'Purgings, but raising an Artificial Diarrhœa? 'Blisters, Issues, and Setons, but Artificial Imposthumations? Very good Sir, but to go on; What is Correction at the Cart's Tail, but the noble Art of Muscular Phlebotomy? What is Burning in the Hand, but the Art of applying a Caustic? What is Hanging, but an artificial Quinsy, which makes the Patient feel for the Ground, and chokes him? What is breaking on the Wheel, but the Art of making Dislocations and Fractures, and differs from the Wounds and Amputations of Surgeons, only by the Manner and Intention. * *Morbus est illa Corporis Status, qui functiones animales lædit.* And it may be observed, says Mr. Maitland, Physicians produce those Distempers in their Patients often.

I hope there are but few such Doctors; miserable is the Patient that employs them. I never saw such Practise *with Design* in my Life, and yet have been an Observer near Forty Years in the Practice of *Physick*.

What pitiful Shifts are Men driven to, when they have some *unreasonable* Cause to maintain, but I cannot blame them, it may be 'tis their All, and then the Cause must maintain them; at present 'tis poorly defended, for it neither doth nor can stand upon the Principle of Inoculation, or any other, *in rerum Natura*. In short, 'tis a *Contra-prater-un-natural* Practice, and therefore cannot be a good one. But seeing these Gentlemen agree to differ, and in hopes of better luck are going to new model it (as appears by a *Sham Turkey Merchant's* Letter published in the *Flying Post* on the *Thirteenth of September, 1722*.) I would advise them to change the Word *Inoculation*, and take *Incantation* in its stead, it will suit better, and be full as long within one Syllable.

I have one Observation more to add, taken from the Success of the Small Pox in *Christ's Hospital*, where there is generally near 600 Children, the Nurseries at *Wane* and *Hertford*, constantly filling the Places of those who

go off. Here it hath sometimes hapned, that great Numbers have been down of the *Small Pox*, and 'tis but *seldom*, that the House is free, or not long so: Yet I dare say, and Sir *Hans Sloane* I presume will do so too, that in Twenty Years there have not died above five or six at most of that Distemper, and in the last Eight Years there died but one: And seldom above five or six in a Year of *all Distempers*, one Year with another; so little need is there of *Inoculation*.

Now before I conclude, I make one Request to the Royal College of *Physicians*; which is, that they would obtain Power from the Government (if they want it) to oblige every Person that shall hereafter be inoculated, to have his Name, and Place of Abode, entered in a Register for that Purpose; wherein the Time and Successes, good or bad, should be also Registred, and if afterwards any should live to have the *Small Pox*, some Care should be taken effectually, that the College be acquainted therewith, and a Memorandum be made of it. This would clear up all Doubts, and prevent Disputes and Cavilling, whereby there is commonly more Ignorance, than either good Sense or Manners displayed;
and

and the World, in Ten or Twelve Years, would certainly know what to expect from it: But I beg Pardon for shewing any Tenderness for a Practice, which I believe that learned Body for the most Part intirely condemns.

POST.

POST-SCRIPT.

MR. Maitland, I was informed, was a Lodger at Mrs. Heath's in Hartford, and page 26. of his Book, he owns he Inoculated Two of her Sons; but Mrs. Heath reports, that one of them was so served, when she was absent, and without her Consent, that Dr. Dimsdell says, he never had more Difficulty in his Life, than he had to save one of those Inoculated Children: That there was in this Family a very pretty young Woman, Servant to Mrs. Smart, another Lodger in the same House, who frequently told Mr. Maitland, that if he used his Art there, she would quit her Service; many Arguments was used to perswade her, she was in no Danger if he should, the pretty Maid too credulous, caught the Distemper and died.

Mr. Batt's Servant Maid (he confesses) caught the Pox from the Inoculated Child, and died by it; but we may perceive by his Surprize, that he knew very little of the Practice, for otherwise he must have known, that a true Small Pox by Inoculation was infectious.

Here out of two Families where he made the Experiment, two Persons lost their Lives, tho'

Post-script.

tho' Mr. Maitland hath mention'd but one, as far as I can find.

Now if the old Saying, *Causa causæ est causa causati*, be in any Sense true (if I was in his Place) I should be afraid of the Application.

Dr. Moreton, who for many Years took Care of our *English* Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, inform'd me, that to his Knowledge Inoculation, even in *Turkey*, was no certain Security against having the Small Pox afterward; but I suppose this must be where only a Bastard-Pox ensued, the Habit of the Patient at that Time not being rightly dispos'd to receive the Infection.

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